PREST'S COMMENT ON SCHLEY'S APPEAL

He Finds it Was a Captains' Battle-Concurs With Board of Inquiry that No Further Action be Had in Matter.

today made the following statement

White House, Feb. 19, 1902.-I have received the appeal of Admiral Schley and the answer thereto from the navy department. I have examined both with the utmost care, as well as the preceding appeal to the secretary of the navy. I have read through all the testimony taken before the court and the statements of the counsel for Admiral Sampson and Admiral Schley; have examined all the official reports of every kind in reference to the Santiago naval campaign, copies of log books, and the testimony before the ourt of claims, and have also personally had before me the four surviving apiains of the five ships, aside from those of the two admirals, which were actively engaged at Santiago.

SUBSTANTIAL JUSTICE DONE.

It appears that the court of inquiry was unanimous in its findings of fact and unanimous in its expressions of opinions on most of its findings of fact. No appeal is made to me from the verdict of the court on these points where it was unanimous. I have, however, gone carefully over the evidence on these two points also. I am satisfied that on the whole the court did substantial justice. It should have speci-fically condemned the failure to enforce efficient night blockade at Santiago while Admiral Schley was in command. On the other hand, I feel that there is a reasonable doubt whether he did not move his squadron with sufficient expedition from port to port.

SCHLEY CONDEMNED.

The court is united in condemning Admiral Schley's action on the point where it seems to me he most gravely "retrograde movement. when he abandoned the blockade and his disobedience of orders and misstatement of facts in relation thereto. It should be remembered, however, the majority of these actions which the court censures occurred five weeks or more before the fight itself, and it cer tainly seems that if Admiral Schley' actions were censurable he should no e been left as second in command under Admiral Sampson.

OFFENSES WERE CONDONED. His offenses were in effect condoned

when he was not called to account for them. Admiral Sampson, after the fight, in an official letter to the department, alluded for the first time to Admiral Schley's "reprehensible con duct" six weeks previously. If Ad niral Schley was guilty of reprehensi ble conduct of a kind which called for such notice from Admiral Sampsor then Admiral Sampson ought not t blockading squadron on the 3rd of Ju-, when he (Sampson) steamed away on his proper errand of communication WHO WAS IN COMMAND?

We can, therefore, for our present urpose, dismiss consideration of so much of the appeal as relates to any thing except the battle. As regards this, the point raised in the appeal is between Admirals Sampson and Schley as to which was in command and as to which was entitled to the credit, it either of them was really entitled any unusual and pre-eminent credit by any special exhibit of genius, skill and courage. WHAT APPEAL DEVOTED TO.

The appeal of Admiral Schley to me s not, as to this, the chief point he raises, really an appeal from the de-cision of the court of inquiry. Fivesixths of the appeal is devoted to this question of command and credit; that is, to matter which the court of in-quiry did not consider. It is in effect an appeal from the action of President McKinley three years ago, when he sent in the recommendations for promotion for the various officers connect ed with the Santiago squadron, basing commendations upon his estimate of the credit to which the officers were respectively entitled. QUESTION FOR DECISION.

What I have to decide, therefore, is whether or not President McKinley did ajustice in the matter. This necessarily nvolves a comparison of the actions of commanders engaged The exhaustive official reports action leave little to be brought snew; but as the question of Admiral Sampson's right to be considered in mmand, which was determined a his favor by President McKinley and later by the court of claims, has never hitherto been officially raised, I deemed best to secure statements from the ban the Brooklyn and New York, the lagships of the two admirals), which were actively engaged in the fight. Admiral Philip is dead. I quote extacts from his magazine article on the fight, written immediately after it oc-curred, closing with an extract from er to the secretary of the navy of Feb. 27, 1899;

PHILIP QUOTED. "It was the blockade that made the attle possible. The battle was a direct ensequence of the blockade, and upon method and effectiveness of the blockade was very largely dependent the issue of the battle. Under he orders of Admiral Sampson the lockade was conducted with a success exemplified by others. he Spanish admiral at last made dash to escape we were ready—ready
with our men, with our guns and with
our engines. * It was only a
few minutes after we had seen the eader of the advancing squadron that became apparent that Cervera's plan as to ran his ships in column west-Before he had fairly found himself outde the Morro the entire blockading and Texas—was pumping hell into him at such a rate as virtualto decide the issue of the battle in the first few moments. All our ships had closed in simultaneously.

THE BROOKLYN'S TURN. Then occurred the incident which Then occurred the incident which sused me for a moment more alarm than anything Cervera did that day.

* Suddenly a whiff of breeze and a luli in the firing lifted the pall and there, bearing toward us and across our bows, turning on her port helm. With big waves curling over her hows and great funnels, was the Brooklyn. She looked as big as half a dozen Great Easterns, and seemed so near that it asterns, and seemed so near that it look our breath away. Back both engines, went down the tube to the asternished shed engineers, and in a twinkling old ship was racing against herself. ollision, which seemed imminent, fren if it was not, was averted and as

Washington, Feb. 19.-The president | the big cruiser glided past all of us on the bridge gave a sigh of relief. Had the Brooklyn struck us then it would

robably have been the end of the Tex-

as and her half thousand men. * ENEMY'S SHIPS ON FIRE.

"At ten minutes to 10 (the Spanish ships had appeared at about 9:80) the Oregon and Texas and Iowa were pretty well bunched, holding a parallel course westward with the Spaniards. The Indiana was also coming up, well inside of all the others of our squadron, but a little to the rear owing to her far eastward position at starting. * * * About a quarter past 10 the Teresa, which had been in difficulties from the moment she left the shelter of the Morro, turned to seek a beaching place. She was on fire and we knew that she was no longer to be reckoned with. Five minutes later our special enemy, the Oquendo, also turned inshore. * * * The Viscaya blazing away viciously, pounding she got from our four ships, more particularly the Oregon, was too much for her, and in half an hour she, too, headed for the beach. * * * I determined to push on with the Texas.

* * * It gives me pleasure to be able
to write that, old ship as she is, and
not built for speed, the Texas held her own and even gained on the Colon in that chase. * ** Admiral Sampson that chase. was commander-in-chief, during and after the action."

CAPT, CLARK'S STATEMENT.

"The credit for the blockade which led up to the fight is, of course, Admiral Sampson's. The position of the ships on the morning of the fight in a semi-circle, head on to the harbor, consequence of which we were able to close in at once, was his. In closing in, that is, in making the first movements, we were obeying his instructions: though as a matter of fact we would all have closed in anyway, in structions or no instructions. When the Spanish ships came out of the harbor the navigator of my ship saw the New York to the eastward, but I received no signal of any kind from the New York during the action, nor was she near enough to signal directly to me until after the Colon surrendered.
"The engagement may be said to

have divided into three parts: First, the fight proper, while the Spanish squadron was coming out of the harbor, and until it was clear of the Diamond shoals and definitely headed westward; second, the running fight with the already damaged vessels as they fled westward until the Teresa. Oquendo and Viscaya ran ashore; and, third, the chase of the Colon, during which there was practically no fighting

SEEN NOT BROOKLYN. "During the first stage I did not see the Brooklyn or receive any signals from her. At the close of this stage the Oregon had passed the Iowa and Texas and when we burst out of the smoke I saw the four Spanish ships going westward, apparently uninjured, and followed hard after, at the same time observing the Brooklyn a little ahead and offshore. She was broadside of the Spanish vessels and was receiv-ing the weight of their fire and was returning it. The Brooklyn and Oregon thereafter occupied substantially these positions as regards each other, bout equally distant from the Spanish ships as we successfully overtook them except when the Oregon attempted to close with the Oquendo.

"The heaviest fighting was at the harbor mouth and while the enemy was breaking through or passing our line, not after the running fight began The Teresa and then the Oquendo turned and went ashore, the Viscaya continuing for some distance farther before she also was beached. Throughout the running fight the Brooklyn and Oregon were both hotly engaged, being ahead of any of our other ships, and we then constituted the western and what I regard as the then fighting division of our fleet.

CONSIDERS SCHLEY IN COMMAND.

"I consider Commodore Schley in responsible command during this running fight and chase so far as I was concerned, and acknowledged and repeated a signal he had flying for close action or something of the kind. ever, the problem was perfectly simple, namely, to pursue the Spanish ships, as I had been doing before I saw the Brooklyn, he did not, as a matter of fact exercise any control over any movement or action of the Oregon, nor

Duffy's Pure Matt Whiskey Cures Bronchitis, Grip and All Discases

of the Throat and Lungs.

If your throat is weak, or if you If your throat is weak, or it you are troubled in any way with grip or bronchitis: If you have consumption, Duffy's Pure Mait Whiskey will cure you. It alds digestion, stimulates and enriches the blood, invigorates the brain, builds nerve tissue, tones up the heart, fortifies the system against disease germs and pro-

SURE CURE FOR BRONCHITIS. Gentlemen: Early last spring I was taken with Chronic Malarta. I began to lose flesh. Bronchitis set in and catarrh of the air passages followed. I tried most everything, but found no relief, till I took Duffy's Mait Whiskey. I commenced gaining strength, and after taking fifteen bottles I had gained 40 pounds which I had lost before I began taking your whiskey. I would advise all who have similar trouble to take Duffy's Mait Whiskey, It has cured me from troubles when nothing else would give me felief.

B. C. HENNING, Coraopolis, Pa. Oct. 17, 1991.

B. C. HENNING, Coraopolis, Pa.
Oct. 17, 1901.
Be careful and see that "Duffy's Pure
Mait Whiskey" is on the label, and that
it is our own patent bottle with the name
blown in the bottle. This it, the only way
Duffy's Pure Mait Whiskey is sold. If
offered in bulk or in flas ks it is a fraud.



NO FUSEL OIL.

Two game counters for whist, euchre, etc., sent free; send 4 cents in stamps to cover postage on counters. Also a valuable medical bookiet. Duffy's Pure Malt. Whiskey is sold by all druggists, grocers, or direct. It is the only whiskey recognized by the government as a medicine. Duffy Malt Whiskey Company. Rochester, N. Y.

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FOR SINGERS AND SPEAKERS

The New Remedy For Catarrh is Very Valuable.

A Grand Rapids gentleman who rep resents a prominent manufacturing concern and travels through central and southern Michigan, relates the fol-owing regarding the new catarrh cure,

"After suffering from catarrh of the head, throat and stomach for several years, I heard of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets quite accidently and like everything cise I immediately bought a package and was decidedly surprised at the immediate relief it afforded me and still more to find a complete cure after several weeks' use.



"I have a little son who sings in boy's choir in one of our promine with hoarseness and throat weakress, and on my return home from a trip l gave him a few of the tablets one Sur day morning when he had complained of hoarseness. He was delighted with their effect, removing all huskiness in a few minutes and making the voice clear and strong.

"As the tablets are very pleasant to ne taste, I had no difficulty in persuading him to use them regularly.
"Our family physician told us they were an antiseptic preparation o loubted merit and that he himself had no hesitation in using and recom-mending Stuart's Catarrh Tablets for any form of catarrh.

"I have since met many public speak ers and professional singers who used them constantly. A prominent Detroit lawyer told me that Stuart's Catarrh Tablets kept his throat in fine shape during the most trying weather, and that he had long since discarded the use of cheap lozenges and troches on use of cheap lozenges and troches on the advice of his physician that they contained so much tolu, potash and opium as to render their use a danger

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are large pleasant tasting lozenges composed of catarrhal antiseptics, like Red Gum, Blood Root, etc., and sold by druggists everywhere at 50 cents for full treat

They act upon the blood and mucou membrane and their composition and remarkable success has won the proval of physicians, as well as thou-sands of sufferers from nasal catarrh, throat troubles and catarrh of stomach A little book on treatment of catarrh mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

did I perform any action of any kind whatever in obedience to any order from the Brooklyn, neither as to my course, nor as to my speed, nor as to my gun fire, during the fight or chase. by the Oregon in this fight, she had not been and is not classed as the fastest ship; but during all her service, in order that no scale should form in them, not one of her bollers was used in condensing, though the resulting dis-comfort for all hands was an additional hardship for her commanding officer,"

ADMIRAL EVANS' STATEMENT. Following is Admiral Evans's state

'The credit for the blockade, for

the arrangement of the ships at the opening of the fight and of the first novements forward into the fight, must of course belong to Admiral Sampson whose orders we were putting into ef al Sampson's ship, the New York, was in plain sight. I saw her turning to overtake us. Throughout the fight I considered myself as under his command, but I received no orders from him until the Viscaya was aground Nor did I receive any orders whatever from the Brooklyn, nor should I have heeded them if I had received them, inasmuch as I considered Admiral Sampson to be present and in command. time when the Spanish vessels coming out of the harbor and before they had stretched fairly to the westto the westward we all went after them without orders-of course, we could do nothing else. Until the Teresa and Oquendo ran ashore, the Iowa was close behind the Oregon and ahead of the Texas and all of us were firing steadily at the Spanish ships. The Texas then recovered her speed-for she was dead in the water after having backed to avoid the Brooklyn when the Brooklyn turned—and she went ahead of the Iowa Both of us contin-ued to fire at the Viscaya until she went ashere Then I stopped but the Texas followed the Brooklyn and the

Oregon after the Colon, POSITION OF VESSELS.

"When the battle began the New York was not much farther to the east-ward of us that the Brooklyn was to the westward. After the Viscaya had grounded the New York overtook me nd signalled me to return to the mouth of the harbor to prevent any other Spanish ship from coming out and attacking the transports. I received no signals of any kind from the Brooklyn. All we had to do was to close in on the Spanish squadron as it came out of the harbor, in obedience to the orders of Admiral Sampson, and then when the heaviest fighting was over and the spanish ships were trying to escape to the west, to follow them—and of course there was no signal necessary to tell us to follow a fleeing enemy.

"The machinery of the lowa was not in condition to get the best speed, though every effort had been made to make it so. Her cylinder heads had not been off for more than six months, ow-Her bottom was very foul, as she had not been docked for a period of seven-

teen months. The Indiana was unavoidably in even worse shape

"The New York had left the block-ading line flying the signal 'Disregard the movements of the commander-in chief, a signal frequently made, and well understood by the entire fleet. did not transfer the command. No signal was made for the second in com mend to assume command of the fleet which was usually done by the com-mander-in-chief before reaching the limit of signal distance when he proposed for any reason temporarily to re-linquish his command to the next rank-ing officer."

TAYLOR'S STATEMENT. Following is Admiral Taylor's statement: "At the beginning of the fight the New York was about as far to the eastward of me as the Brooklyn o the westward. The only signal I received from the New York was at the very close of the fight, when she sig-nalled to me to return and guard the nouth of the harbor, so that nothing could come out to attack the trans-ports. I received no signal whatever from the Brooklyn, and should not have know the facts."

heeded any if one had been made, as I considered Admiral Sampson present and in command. From her position the Indiana took full part in the actual fight as the Spanish ships came out of

the harbor. "When they ran to the westward the Indiana fell behind, but continued firing at them, and at the torpedo boats until all but the Colon were sunk or beached. I saw the Brooklyn turn and run out seaward, seemingly over a mile, about the time the real one of the about the time the rea, one of the Spanish ships turned to the west; if, instead of making this loop, the Broklyn had stood straight in toward the Spaniards, as the other American ships did, it seems to me that the fight would have been settled then, without need of the long chase."

WHAT WAINWRIGHT SAYS.

Following is Commander Wainwright's statement: "At the outset of the fight the New York was not much further away from me in one direcion than the Brooklyn was in the oth er, and was in plain sight. A signal from Admiral Taylor in connection with my moving forward to attack the torpedo boats, was the only signal I re-belved. I made one to the New York ust before the last torpedo hoat sank The New York at that time was com ing up under the fire of the batteries and herself fired a couple of shors at the torpedo boats. Of course, Admiral Sampson was present and in command received no signals from the Brooklyn, and would not have noticed he, at all had it not been for the fact that when the other vessels closed in she made what has been since called 'the loop,' so that my attention was ar-tracted by noticing the Texas, because tracted by noticing the Texas, because she stopped, and by noticing the Brooklyn, because she went to seaward away from the Spanish vessels. In other words, the left or westward part of our line was confused, and this attracted my attention, because it seemed to me from where I was that this permitted the Spanish vessels to try to escape to westward."

DAMAGE TO SPANISH SHIPS.

"The survey of damages of the four Spanish war vessels shows that in adiition to several score hits by the 6pounded and 1-pounder guns of times by the larger guns of 4-inch callber and over. The Colon, which came ourside the others and did comparatively little fighting, received but three of these hits. The other three snips, which bore the brant of the action, received 40 among them. Of those 40, 11, according to the report of the board which examined into them, were by 4-inch guns, 10 by 5-inch guns, four by citaer 4 or 5-inch (the board could not determine which), while one was by either a 5 or 6-inch, 12 were by 8-inch, and two by 12-inch guns.

"All of our big shire except the

"All of our big ships except the Texas had 8-inch guns, Only the Texas and Iowa had 12-inch guns. The Ore-gon and Indiana had 13-inch guns; and they and the Texas had 6-inch guns. The only 4-inch guns were on the lowa. he only 5-inch guns on the Brooklyn. Therefore, on the three Spanish ships which did the bulk of the fighting, out of the 40 large caliber shots that struck hem, 11 certainly came from the Iowa, to certainly came from the Brooklyn four from either the Iowa or the Brooklyn, and two from either the Iowa or the Texas. Of the three which struck the Colon, two dere 5-inch and must have come from the Brooklyn, and one was either a 5-inch or a 6-inch. It must be remembered that the 4 and 5-inch guns were the only quick-firers above 6pounders in our fleet, and they were not only much more rapidly but much more surely handled than were the larger and slower firing guns.

AMERICAN LOSS TRIVIAL "The damage and loss of the American vessels were trivial. The only loss suffered was aboard the Brooklyn. repairs shows that the lowa suffered nost and the Oregon least. The Amercan ships engaged possessed more than o-fold material superiority over the Spanish ships, and the difference in the handling of their guns and their engines was even greater.

We have just cause to be proud of the vigliance and instant readiness our ships displayed and the workmanlike efficiency with which they were han-dled. The most striking act was that of the Gloucester, a converted yacht, which her commander, Walnwright oushed into the fight through a hall of projecties, any one of which would have sunk her, in order that he might do his part in destroying the two torpedo boats, each possessing far more than his own offensive power. FIGHT CAN BE PLOTTED.

From the statements of the captains above, from the official reports and from the testimony before the court of inquiry, the fight can be plotted with outlines, though there is conflict as to cruisers came out of the harbor, the New York had left her position in the blockading lines 40 or 45 minutes be-fore. She had hoisted the signal "Disregard the movement of the command ed-in-chief." but had not hoistel the signal to the second in command to take charge, which, as appears by the ways used when the command was

As soon as the engagement began the New York turned and steamed back, hoisting a signal to close in, which, however, none of the squadron saw. She was in plain sight, and not very much farther from the easternmost of the line. As soon as the Spanish ships appeared, the five big American blockance with the standing orders of Ad-ACTED ON OWN INITIATIVE.

After this first move, each acted minutes the Spanish and American yessteadily approached one anothe and the fighting was at its hottest Then the already damaged Spanish ships turned to the westward, while at the same time the westernmost American vessel, the Brooklyn, which was nearest the Spanish line, turned to the eastward, making a loop of three-quarter circle; at the end sh again headed westward, farther off from and farther behind the Spanish vessels than before the loop began, but still ahead of any of the American ves sels, although farther outside

AS TO THE TEXAS. The Texas, the next ship to the Brook

"NIBBLERS." Not The Proper Way To Take Food

Clerks in grocery stores are apt to nibble at this and that article of food, and if they are not careful acquire a "case of stomach." This was the case with L. Shoemaker, Arctic, Ind. "While I was clerking in a grocer, store it was difficult to resist the temptation to eat a little of this and

crackers, and one thing and another

After about a year I had serious stom ach trouble and had run down to 91 pounds, was pale and sallow and poor as a snake. I could sleep but little at t and my distress was terrible. Finally I was compelled to give up my position and take treatment for I heard of Grane-Nuts health. Breakfast Food and began to use it regularly. I soon began to recove both health and strength, until at th end of about three months' steady use I was so fat and well that I was weighed and found I weighed 160 pounds which was a gain of 69 pounds in that time. This may sound a little fishy but it is the plain truth

and can be verified by any one who cares to inquire of my friends who



Commed Of Para-

Mrs. Hinkley. Indianapolis. writes: The doctor said it must be an operation costing \$800 and little chance to dryive. I chose Pyramid Pile Cure and All druggists sell it. fails to cure any form of Piles, try li Book on Piles, cause and cure, free b mail Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall,

yn, either was or conceived herself to be put in such jeopardy by the Brook-yn's turn toward her that she backet o a standstill; so that both the Oregor and the Iowa, which were originally to the eastward of her, passed her, and it was some time after she again started before she regained her former posi ion relatively to the Spanish vessels.

SPANIARDS START WEST. The Spanish vessels had straightened out in column for the west, the Color going inside of the others and gradu ally forging ahead of them, withous suffering much damage. The two tor pedo boats, which had followed then out of the harbor, were now destroyed by the fire of the rearmost of the American big vessels and of the Glousester, which headed straight in fo them, paying no more heed to their quick-fire guns than to the heavy ar-tillery of the forts, to which she was also exposed

THE RUNNING FIGHT

In the running fight which followed until the Teresa, Oquendo and Vis-caya were destroyed, the Indiana gradually dropped behind, although ontinued to fire until the last of th three vessels went ashore. The Brook lyn was ahead of any of the America vessels, on a course outside theirs; she was nearly broadside on to the Spaniards. The Oregon, Iowa and Texas were all close together and actively engaged throughout this running fight The Brooklyn and Oregon, followed a some distance by the Texas, then con-tinued in chase of the Colon, which went nearly 30 miles farther before she also went ashore. During the chase of the Colon there was practically no fighting.

These are the facts as set forth in th above statements of the captains and elsewhere in their official reports and testimony. They leave no room fo doubt on any important point.

QUESTION OF COMMAND.

The question of command is in this ease nominal and technical. seen at the outset of the fight from all the ships except the Brooklyn. Four of these five ship captains have testified that they regarded him as present and "The Oregon always had fires under where one man was killed and one to command. He signaled "Close in all boilers. In spite of the speed shown wounded. In damage the cost of the ship appeared, but his signal was not seen by any American vessel. He was actually under fire from the forts and himself fired a couple of shots at the close of the action at the torpedo boats, in addition to signaling the In-diana just at the close of the action. But during the action not a single or-der from him was received by any of the ships that were actively engaged.

SCHLEY'S SIGNALS.

Admiral Schley at the outset of the action hoisted two signals of "Clear ship" and "Close in," which were simcarrying out the standing orders o Admiral Sampson as to what should b done if the enemy's ships attempted to break o utof the harbor. Until after the close of the first portion of the fight, at the mouth of the harbor and until after he had made his loop and the Spanish ships were fleeing to the westward, not an American ship noticed a signal from him. When the western pursuit had begun, the Oregon, and the Oregon only, noticed and repeated one of his signals of command. Capt Clark of the Oregon then received him as in command, but did regarded him as in command, but did not in any shape or way execute a movement or any action of any kind whatsoever in accordance with any or-

IT WAS A CAPTAINS' FIGHT. In short, the question as to which one of the two men. Admiral Sampson or Admiral Schley, was at the time in command is of merely nominal charac-Technically, Sampson commanded the fleet, and Schley, as usual, the western division. The actual fact, the important fact, is that after the battle was joined not a helm was shifted, not a gun was fired, not a pound of steam was put on in the engineroom aboard any ship actively engaged, in obedience to the order of either Sampson o Schley, save on their own two vessels It was a captains' fight.

Therefore, the credit to which each of the two is entitled rests on matters apart from the claim of nominal com-mand over the squadron; for, so far as the actual fight was concerned, neither one or the other in fact exercised any

CREDIT DUE SAMPSON.

Sampson was hardly more than technically in the fight. His real claim for credit rests upon his work as com-mander-in-chief; upon the excellence of the blockade; upon the preparedness of the squadron; upon the arrangement of the ships head-on in a semi-circle around the harbor and the standing orders in accordance with which they in-stantly moved to the attack of the Spaniards when the latter appeared. For all these things the credit is his. LOUP MARRED BROOKLYN'S

Admiral Schley is rightly entitledas is Capt. Cook-to the credit of what the Brooklyn did in the fight. On the whole, she did well; but I agree with the unantmous finding of the three admirals who composed the court of in-quiry as to the loop. It seriously mar-red the Brooklyn's otherwise excellent record: being, in fact, the one grave mistake made by any American ship that day. Had the Brooklyn turned to the westward: that is, in the same direction the Spanish ships were going instead of the contrary direction, she would undoubtedly have been in mor "dangerous proximity" to them. Bu

t would have been more dangerous for them as well as for her. This kind of thing must not be too nicely weighed by those whose trade it is to dare greatly for the honor of the tainly not as great as that which, i the self-same moment marked Wain wright's fragile craft as he drove for ward against the foe. It was not, my judgment, as great as the danger to which the Texas was exposed by th turn as actually made. caused both the Brooklyn and the Tex to the fleeing Spanish vessels. But after the loop had been taken, Admiral Schley handled the Brooklyn

nanfully and well. She and the Ore gon were thenceforth the rearmost of the American vessels, though the low ertainly, and seemingly the Texas, die as much in hammering to a standstill the Viscaya, Oquendo and the Teresa while the Indiana did all her eastwar position and crippled machinery pe nitted. In the chase of the Colon, th Brooklyn and Oregon share the credi McKINLEY'S RECOMMENDATIONS,

PROPER.

Under such circumstances it seems to me that the recommendations ident McKinley were eminently proper and that so far as Admirais ca and Schley were concerned, it would have been unjust for him to have made other recommendations. Personally, I feet that in vi w or Capt. Clark's long voyage in the Oregon and the condition in which he brought her to the scene of service, as well as the way in which he actually managed her before and during the fight, it would have been well to have given him the same advancement that was given Wainwright, But, waiving this, it is evident that Wainwright was en itled to receive ers, and that it was just to id. Sampson that he should receiv greater ad on ome ton numbers than Admiral Schev-there was nothing done in the carrier that whereance as unusual reward for either. In sho Schley, I find that President McKinle

AGAINST FURTHER ACTION. Both Admirals Sampson and Schley e now on the retired list. In con-uding their report, the members of the court of inquiry—Admirals Dewey Berham and Ramsay—unite in stating that they recommend that no furthe action be had in the matter. With this recommendation I most heartily concur. There is no excuse whatever from either side for any further agitation of this unhappy controversy. keep it alive would merely do damage to the navy and to the country. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

be no warrant for reverging the action

Columbia Scholarship Lists Filed. New York, Feb. 20,-At its midwinter meeting the university council of Co imbia has appointed six students to fill vacancies in the scholarship lists of the university. The appointments are: In education, Archibald Gordon Craig of the Western University of Pennsyl vania: in American history. Henr Johnson, of the University of Minne sota; in political economy, Everet Birney Stackpole, of Bowdoin college in economics, Robert Brensen Olsen o Whitman college, James Alexander Mc Queen of Davidson college, North Caro-lina and Samuel Peskin, of the Real Gymnasium, Wilne, Russia. The de-gree of doctor of philosophy was conerred upon Carl Gundersen, of Leland Lee Eapes of Johns Hopkins university.

Chinese Exclusion Favored.

San Francisco, Feb. 20.—The board of directors of the Manufactures and Producers' association has adopted a reso-lution favoring the continued exclusion of Chinese, which has been sent to the California members of Congress. merchants' exchange of Oakland has also passed resolutions to the same ef

St. Louis Fair Com'r to Cent'l America

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 20,-John Ric Chandler, world's fair commissioner to Central America, arrived in the city today from California and had a conference with President Francis of the Louisiana Purchase exposition in regard to his work. He expects to leave for Central America in a few days stopping en route at Washington, D. C. Something That Will Do You Good.

be of more service to our readers than to tell them of something that will be of real good to them. For this reason we want to acquaint them with what we consider one of the very best remedies on the market for coughs, colds and that alarming complaint, croup We refer to Chamberlain's Cough Rem edy. We have used it with such good results in our family so long that it has become a household necessity. By its prompt use we haven't any doubt but that it has time and again pre-vented croup. The testimony is given upon our own experience, and we sug who have small children, always keep it in their homes as a safeguard against croup.-Camden (S. C.) Mes-senger, For sale by all drugglsts.

When pain or irritation exists on any part of the body the application of BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT will ompt relief. Price, 50 cents. Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

WARNER'S FRE

A TRIAL BOTTLE OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST KIDNEY CURE SENT ASSOLUTELY FREE TO EVERY READER OF THE DESERET NEWS WHO SCFFERS FROM KIDNEY, LIVER, BLADDER OR BLOOD DISEASE, OR WHAT IS COMMONLY KNOWN AMONG WOMEN AS "FEMALE WEAKNESS."

TEST YOUR KIDNEYS.

If Any of Your Family in This or Past Generations Have Been Troubled with Kidney Disease, Make a Test of Your Urine and Satisfy Yourself,



Put some morning urine in a glass or bottle, let it stand for twenty-four hours, if there is a reddish sediment in the bottom of the glass, or if the urine is cloudy or milky, or if you see particles or germs floating about in it, your kidneys are diseased and you should lose no time, but get a bottle of War-ner's Safe Cure, as it is dangerous to neglect your kidneys even for one day. Bright's Disease, gravel, liver com-plaint, pains in the back, rheumatism, rheumatic gout, inflammation of bladder, stone in the bladder, urle acid polson, dropsy, eczema, scrofula, blood disease, offensive odor from swenting, so-called "Female Weakness." and painful passing of urine are all caused by diseased kidneys and can be speedily cured by Warner's Safe Cure, which has been prescribed by leading doctors for 25 years, and used in all prominent hospitals exclusively.

ney trouble and indigestion. It is the best tonic I ever took and it has permanently cured me of what my doctor called one of the worst cases of kidney perience. It is the family medicine in this part of the country." Warner's Safe Cure is purely vegeta-

e and contains no harmful drugs; it loes not constipate; it is a most val-table and effective tonic; it s a stimunt to digestion and awakens the torid liver, putting the patient into the ery best receptive state for the work the restorer of the kidneys. It preares the tissues, soothes inflammation and irritation, stimulates the enfeebled gans and heals at the same time. lds up the body, gives strength, and stores energy that is or has been sting under the baneful suffering of kidney disease. WARNER'S SAFE CURE in now put

up in two regular sizes and sold by all

druggists of direct, at 50c and \$1.00 a Bottle.
LESS THAN ONE CENT A DOSE.
Refuse substitutes. There is none "just as good as" Warner's Safe Cure. It has cured all forms of kidney dis-easer during the last thirty years. It is prescribed by all doctors and used in the leading hospitals as the only absolute cure for all forms of disease of the kidney, liver and bladder.

TRIAL BOTTLE FREE.

To convince every sufferer from diseases of the kidney, liver, bladder and blood that Warner's Safe Cure will cure them, a trial bottle will be sent absolutely free to any one who will write Warner Safe Cure Co., Rochester, N. and mention having seen this liberal offer in the Deseret News. Our doctor will send medical booklet, containing symptoms and treatment of each dis-



Eaxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day. This signature is on every box of the genuine

RHEUMATISM ITS CAUSE AND CURE



The cause of this ailment is uric acid in the blood. In other words it is a blood disease. Any reliable physician will tell you this. To effectually cure such an ailment the blood must be cleansed of all poisonous matter and the system put in a healthy condition. An application of oil or liniments to the afflicted parts, if the right kind is used, will give temporary relief, but it certainly will never make a permanent cure. It would be just as sensible to try and cleanse the works of a watch by cleaning the outside of the case as it would to expect to cure rheumatism by rubbing an oil on your skin when the cause of the

There is one remedy which will care Rheumatism in any of its forms, that remedy is Swanson's "5-DROPS." It is both an internal and external remedy which acts quickly, safely and surely, never failing to cure this dreaded disease. Swanson's "5-DROPS" taken internally will dissolve the poiseages acid, remove it from the system and cleanse the blood of all impurities, thereby effecting a permanent cure. An application of "5-DROPS" to the afflicted parts will stop the rheumatic pains almost instantly while the cause of the disease is being surely removed by its internal use. Aches, pains and soreness disappear at if by magic when "5-DROPS" is used. No other remedy in the world will stop a pain so quickly or effect a cure of rheumatic trouble as soon as "5-DROPS." It is the greatest blood purifier in existence and is a remedy that every family should keep on hand ready for use in case of emergency.

"6-DROPS" will cure Rheumatism in any of its forms or stages of development. It makes no difference whether you are suffering from inflammatory, Nervous, Muscular or Articular Rheumatism. "5-DROPS" if used as directed will give instant relief and effect a permanent cure. "5-DROPS" is perfectly harmless. It contains no alcohol, no salicylates or any other

"5-DROPS" CURES COUGHS, COLDS AND BRONCHIAL TROUBLES

"5-DROPS" will stop a cough instantly and cure a cold quicker than any other remedy. For the cure of bronchial troubles it is unequaled. All throat irritation and bronchitis cured by this remedy. It never fails to give immediate relief to the sufferer and will effect a care even after other methods have failed completely.

"5-DROPS" CURES NEURALGIA, LA GRIPPE, Lumbago, Sciatica, Asthma, Catarrh, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Nervousness, Back* ache, Dyspepsia, Gout, Indigestion, Croup, Nervous and Neuralgic Meadache,

Heart Weakness, Paralysis, Creeping Numbness, Sleeplessness and Blood Diseases. SENT FREE TO ALL. A trial bottle will be mailed free of charge to every reader of this paper above named diseases. All that we

securing the trial treatment which we offer. Cut out the Coupon and send to us with your name and address. SPECIAL NOTICE. If any unprincipled dealer offers you a sub-

ask in return is that you take it as directed and you will find it all that we claim. It

costs you nothing, and you need not feel under any obligations whatever in

other remedy will do its work. Most druggists are selling it. Any reliable druggist can easily secure it for you. If it is not obtainable in your locality order direct from us and we will send it prepaid. ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR THE "SWANSON PILL," A SURE CURE FOR CONSTIPATION, PRICE 25c

No. 241

Large Size Bottle "5-DROPS" (300 doses), \$1.00. At Your Druggists. SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO. 160 to 164 Lake St., CHICAGO